

DAFT WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS
TODAY: 30-31 (80-83); TOMORROW: SUNNY.
TOMORROW NIGHT: RAINY.
TOMORROW: 24-25 (73-75). LONDON: RAINY.
TOMORROW NIGHT: 23-25 (73-75). CHICAGO: Moderate
WINDS. SUNNY. 25-27 (70-72). NEW YORK:
TOMORROW: 24-25 (70-72). WINDY. SUNNY.
(85-92). ADDITIONAL WEATHER: CLOUDS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1974

10 U.S.	10.00
Belgium	15.00
Denmark	3.00
Eire	11.00
Finland	2.00
France	2.00
Germany	1.00
Great Britain	10.00
Greece	15.00
India	Rs. 4.50
Ireland	3.00
Italy	25.00
Spain	25.00
Sweden	15.00
Switzerland	1.00
Turkey	1.00
U.S. Military (EUR)	8.00
U.S. Military (Lira)	1.00
U.S. Lira	1.00
Yugoslavia	7.00

Established 1887

28,471

Kissinger to Contact Ecevit

Turks Reject Plan in Cyprus Pullback

From War Dispatches

ATHENS, July 29.—The Cyprus talks were recessed tonight without an agreement to end the military confrontation. Greek Foreign Minister George Mavros said a virtually complete agreement was rejected at the last minute by Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit, who apparently held his committee's commitment to him, to withdraw of Turkish forces from Cyprus.

Mavros accused Mr. Ecevit of negotiating at gunpoint and failing to compromise.

In his role as mediator at the Greek-Turkish talks, British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan recessed the talks "for a bit of reflection" and to give the Secretary of State Henry Kissinger a chance to speak to Ecevit, top delegates said.

Turkey Wants Safeguards

The foreign ministers early had agreed on a "provisional" plan to end the military confrontation. But when the document was relayed to Ankara for approval, the Turkish cabinet added a provision concerning withdrawal of Turkish forces from the island.

Numerous telephone calls were made during the day to Ankara, Athens, mainly to find some common ground between Greece and that Turkish invasion must leave Cyprus and ensure its independence for the rights of the Greek Cypriot minority.

Mr. Callaghan saw Mr. Mavros twice and Turkish Foreign Minister Turhan Gunes twice, to work out a compromise. He said that concessions will be forthcoming.

At night, Premier Ecevit said Ankara that Turkey would not in a cease-fire agreement in Cyprus unless "real security" is established for Turks on Cyprus. This was one of the minimum demands.

Mr. Ecevit sent a hastily called news conference here. "Security on Cyprus would not satisfy us," he said. "Every Turk in every corner of the island must feel at home."

Separate Regimes

The demands also included: separate, autonomous Greek and Turkish Cypriot governments, and, if necessary, increased Turkish military presence in the island and "co-representative" rights for Turkish troops in talks on the republic's future.

Today, Turkey continued to take tough, "take-it-or-leave-it" stand on the issue of the withdrawal or return of its troops on Cyprus, estimated at about 20,000.

Mr. Ecevit disputed reports that he had given "unreserved support" to a draft agreement in hand.

He told the same sources that Greeks only want Turkish troops to be withdrawn from the island, but also for a date to be set.

Cabinet Meeting

The Turkish cabinet issued statement this morning saying it "Turkey will not accept demands about withdrawal, replacement and supply of the Turkish troops on Cyprus."

"This is a very difficult question,"



United Press International
A Turkish tank patrols the waterfront cafes in Kyrenia, Cyprus, deserted by tourists.

More Troops, Tanks Landed

Turkish Army Expands Beachhead

NICOSIA, July 29 (UPI)—Turkish invasion forces attacked eastward today, doubling their beachfront area and establishing positions east of the port of Kyrenia for the first time.

The Turkish Army demanded the withdrawal of UN forces from parts of the Kyrenia area, UN officials said.

In New York, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said that he discussed the demand by phone with Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit. The secretary-general quoted Mr. Ecevit as saying he would pursue the matter with the Turkish commander in Cyprus and said that arrangements were made for a conference with UN authorities in Cyprus.

A Soviet Cypriot officer said that the Turkish drive appeared to be aimed at securing the panhandle area.

The officer, who would not give his rank or name, said the Greek Cypriot objective was to keep the Turkish forces on the northern slopes of the Kyrenian mountain range.

The original invasion force,

which began an air-and-sea assault on July 20, established beachheads five miles west of Kyrenia and later advanced further west, securing a corridor to the sea from the Turkish Cypriot enclave on the island.

Gen. Spiliotis also said that he has no doubt that Portugal will retain friendly ties with the three new nations, once their independence becomes official.

"I think it will be possible. It is no longer a secret from anybody that we have kept close contact with the mass population in Africa and that many Africans have taken part in the colonial war as members of the Portuguese armed forces. I can assure that Portugal will always remain closely linked to the new African nations," he said.

In general, the Portuguese feel that the proclamation of the independence of the three colonies could bring large benefits to this small Western European country.

A large part of the nation's budget was used to maintain troops in Africa. Thousands of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

UN forces have been searching for stranded refugees in the Kyrenia area, the scene of some of the heaviest fighting during the Turkish invasion. More than 700 Greek Cypriots are being protected by UN troops in a hotel in the resort area.

British residents in the area

said Turkish troops shelled and attacked Greek positions early to day and occupied areas along the beachfront east of Kyrenia.

The Turks brought ashore more troops, tanks and other armor, which appeared ready to push east to cut off the island's panhandle.

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The officer, who would not give his rank or name, said the Greek Cypriot objective was to keep the Turkish forces on the northern slopes of the Kyrenian mountain range.

The maximum total penalties available for conviction for the five counts levied against Mr. Connally are 15 years in prison and fines of \$50,000. Mr. Jacobson faces two years in jail and a \$10,000 fine.

1971 Exchange Alleged

The indictment alleged that between May 14 and Sept. 24, 1971, Mr. Jacobson gave the then Treasury secretary \$10,000 in exchange for Mr. Connally's recommendation to the secretary of agriculture that the government price supports on milk be raised.

Mr. Kissinger, standing next to the prelate, did not seem to enjoy the remarks.

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time to meet again for a further exchange of views on the Cyprus crisis. After their conference today, the archbishop, smiling and obviously in good spirits, talked to reporters and gently prodded Mr. Kissinger to disclose in front of television cameras what he intends to do.

"I cannot say what the role of the United States will be to bring peace to the troubled island . . . Mr. Kissinger prefers silent democracy. Perhaps he will be more open when he talks to you." Archbishop Makarios said.

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Bodies of 14 Turks in Mass Grave

By Terence Smith

ALAMINOS, Cyprus, July 29 (UPI).—Fourteen Turkish Cypriots are buried in an unmarked common grave in an open field at the edge of the Turkish sector of the divided village in southern Cyprus.

There are two versions—Greek and Turkish—of how they died. Whichever is true, the incident appears to have been part of one of the bloodiest battles of the Cypriot war.

The Greeks say the men were shot when they refused to surrender to the Greek Cypriot force that overran the Turkish half of the village on Saturday, July 26.

The Greeks say the men were shot when they refused to sur-

render to the Greek Cypriot force that overran the Turkish half of the village on Saturday, July 26.

The Turkish version—and it is supported by the testimony of some Greeks—is that the men were lined up against the wall of an old stable here and shot.

Versions Vary

Turkish residents in the village maintain that the men were massacred because they were Turks. The Greeks contend that the Turks were shot when they attempted to grab the weapons of the Greek Cypriot soldiers who had captured them.

The United Nations has been unable to determine the truth, although privately one UN officer

said that he believed the Turkish version.

A UN team dug up the bodies a few days ago and established that they were Turkish men from the village. But the team was unable to determine how they died and other accounts have said that more than 14 were killed.

While the Greek Cypriot National Guard was fighting the Turkish invasion force, irregular bands of Greek and Turkish Cypriots were settling a variety of old scores elsewhere.

Saturday War

In a series of interviews with Greek and Turkish residents in the village yesterday morning, it was established that fighting in Alaminos erupted on the afternoon of July 20, after the Greek Cypriot unit in the area had surrounded the fortified Turkish portion of the village and ordered it to surrender. The Turkish defenders, who were equipped with some automatic weapons, refused and opened fire.

After two hours of shooting, the bulk of the Turkish force, about 60 men, surrendered. They were taken across the small stone bridge that separates the two halves of the village and put under guard in the Greek school.

At this point, the two versions disagree. According to the few Turkish residents still in the village, the Greek forces lost five men as they closed in on and captured the remaining 15 Turkish defenders.

Incensed by these casualties, the Turkish villagers say, the Greeks marched the 15 Turks down to a stone stable on the edge of the village. There the Turks say, the Greeks lined the unarmed men up against a stable and the Greeks beat them with their hands above their heads, their faces to the sidewalk where they live and die.

Azmed Ibrahim, a 75-year-old Turkish native of Alaminos, described what happened next.

"A group of six Greeks with automatic weapons came up behind the men," he said. "They were no more than 20 feet away. They shot 14 of them in the back. I could hear it from my house."

"My house is about 150 yards from the early hours of Wednesday after receiving pledges on his crucial demands.

Mr. Caramanlis outlined his contacts with the military rulers here, beginning Tuesday afternoon when President Phaedon Gaitakis, an army general, called him in Paris. The Premier said the military commanders appealed to him to return immediately "to assume responsibility for the government."

When he arrived here at 2 a.m., he said, he attended a meeting of the political and military leaders who joined in a "unanimous appeal to assume this heavy national mission." He said he hesitated at first and wanted to hold off his answer until the next day but yielded and took the oath in the early hours of Wednesday from the military.

Mr. Caramanlis' speech was received with a round of applause from the crowd.

In view of the crisis in Cyprus and general mobilization here, the civilian government has been quietly urging newspaper editors to engage in self-censorship to help keep the public mood calm.

Mr. Caramanlis and his cabinet met tonight to discuss the crisis in Cyprus and new domestic moves. The Premier has made it clear that the full restoration of democracy here must await a settlement of the dispute with Turkey over the Mediterranean island and the outcome of the Geneva peace talks.

Gen. Franco, 81, was hospitalized July 9 and suffered a relapse July 19 when intestinal bleeding that endangered his life forced him to temporarily transfer power to Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, 36, his designated heir.

The prince, who has functioned as chief of state and governed with Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, is expected to continue on the job until Gen. Franco recovers, informed sources said.

Gen. Franco's doctors described the weekend tests as satisfactory and said "the thromboembolism and blood clotting process is in clear recuperation."

Informed sources said Gen. Franco was expected to spend a few days at El Pardo Palace before going to his native northwest Spain on a vacation.

Senate Unit Raps Soviet Grain Sale

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP).—

Senate investigators have characterized the 1972 sale of American wheat to the Soviet Union as a \$300-million error in judgment by top officials of the Agriculture Department.

In its final report yesterday on the controversial deal, the Senate Investigations subcommittee said the sale resulted in sharply higher food prices for Americans, caused a shortage of farm products and brought a virtual halt to freight movements in some areas.

The grain sale, the largest in U.S. history, was part of the Nixon administration's policy of easing tensions with the Soviet Union. The subcommittee said, "A federal policy aimed at improving international relations cannot be termed successful if it causes hardship in domestic 'mills.'

The government funneled \$300 million to six grain trading firms in the form of export subsidies.

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"There's a charm to foreign-speaking airlines, but there's an at-home feeling in an American atmosphere."

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Call Pan Am now.

Lagos U. Expels 282

LAGOS, July 29 (UPI).—The University of Lagos has expelled 282 students over forged entrance qualifications, it was announced here.

Field reports said the situation in northwestern Cambodia has deteriorated in the last two weeks, in which more than 1,200 civilians have been reported killed in fighting near Battambang, Cambodia's second-largest city.



United Press International

TROOP MOVEMENT — A Turkish corporal carries a 3-month-old Greek Cypriot child in Kyrenia, from which she was being evacuated with her family to the protection of UN forces at the Dome Hotel. With them is retired vicar Evelyn Chavasse, who arranged the move.

Squads of War Waifs Dwell On Sidewalks of Phnom Penh

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, July 29 (UPI).—After the 9 p.m. curfew, when the restaurants where the foreigners and the Cambodian elite have emptied and there is no one on the streets to beg from, squads of ragged children count up their meager take and struggle off to the foul pieces of sidewalk where they live and die.

Azmed Ibrahim, a 75-year-old Turkish native of Alaminos, described what happened next.

"A group of six Greeks with automatic weapons came up behind the men," he said. "They were no more than 20 feet away. They shot 14 of them in the back. I could hear it from my house."

"My house is about 150 yards from the early hours of Wednesday after receiving pledges on his crucial demands.

The Greek residents of Alaminos concede that the bodies of the Turks were buried in the common grave, but they differ radically on how they died.

After the first Turks surrendered, Greek villagers say, six holdouts barricaded themselves in the stable loft and fired on the Greeks. The six Turks were killed, according to this account, as they tried to flee the stable area.

Kyriacos Stylias, a Greek Cypriot resident of the village, said that another group of 10 Turkish prisoners volunteered to lead the Greek soldiers to a secret arms cache in the Turkish sector. "On the way the Turks tried to grab the weapons of the Greeks who were escorting them," he said in Greek through an interpreter. "They were all killed in the fight."

"None of them was shot in cold blood," he continued defensively. "I know what the rumors are, but they're not true. Every one of them died with a weapon in his hand."

Guinea First To Be Free

(Continued from Page 1)

Portuguese massed tonight in front of the presidential palace of Belém in a pro-government demonstration. They were celebrating the speech Saturday by Gen. Spínola on the forthcoming independence of the African territories.

U.K. Security Precautions

LONDON, July 29 (UPI).—Security officials indefinitely closed part of Windsor Castle today. They also evacuated a room of the Tower of London briefly as a result of a bomb hoax.

Security officials concerned with the safety of Queen Elizabeth II ordered closure of the 900-year-old Round Tower at Windsor Castle, which overlooks the state apartments and the royal family's residential wing.

Police said John Murdock, 45,

was wounded in the abdomen and back. He died in a hospital.

The Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army attacked British Army patrols near the Irish Republic border late yesterday, wounding a soldier.

The ministers hailed the accord, although agreement has only been reached on the broad outline, leaving details to be negotiated later.

However, there was no narrowing of differences on the amount of EEC financial aid to the 44 nations.

The spokesman for the 44 nations, Sengalese Finance Minister Babacar Ba, saw the conference providing "new impetus" toward the accord deadline of Jan. 31. Togo has proposed its capital, Lome, for the signing ceremony, Mr. Ba said.

Coastal Thrust By Communists Gains in Vietnam

SAIGON, July 29 (AP).—Communist forces kept up their attacks along the northern coast of South Vietnam today, capturing seven government outposts around Thuong Duc, south of Da Nang.

Earlier, the military command in Saigon said North Vietnamese gunners had shelled the Danang air base and surrounding areas for the second time in 10 days, killing six persons and wounding 24.

North Vietnamese troops reportedly rolled over the outposts after pouring more than 1,000 rocket, artillery and mortar shells into besieged Thuong Duc.

Field reports indicated that government military and civilian casualties were heavy and that most of the civilian homes in the town of 11,000 inhabitants were either destroyed or damaged.

In Cambodia today, naval forces with heavy artillery struck a suspected Khmer Rouge encampment north of Phnom Penh, while in the same area sharp fighting centered on the town of Muk Kampul, the Phnom Penh command reported.

Field reports said the situation in northwestern Cambodia has deteriorated in the last two weeks, in which more than 1,200 civilians have been reported killed in fighting near Battambang, Cambodia's second-largest city.

Sri Lanka Slides Kill 34

COLOMBO, July 29 (Reuters).—Thirty-four persons were killed Saturday in two landmines on tea plantations in central Sri Lanka.

STREET REMOVAL—Israeli soldiers carry one of about 800 squatters from the West Bank of the Jordan, where they had set up an illegal settlement, defying government.

Study Sees Faulty Deployment

U.S. Military Stance in Europe Hit

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, July 29 (UPI).—The U.S. Army and Air Forces in Europe are prepared to fight the wrong war in the wrong place and, in the air, with the wrong doctrine, according to two defense specialists.

Assuming that the Soviet Union would be the adversary, Col. Richard Lawrence and Jeffrey Record argue that American forces in West Germany are not stationed along the main invasion routes and are organized for a long war against Soviet armies, which are geared for a high-velocity offensive aimed at overrunning Western Europe before American and other NATO reserves can be mobilized.

These controversial conclusions, and some equally controversial proposals for restructuring the forces, are presented in a staff paper of the Brookings Institution. The paper is expected to fuel the debate within the services over America's NATO posture.

Col. Lawrence, now commanding the 1st Brigade of the 1st Cavalry Division at Fort Hood, Texas, and Mr. Record, formerly with the Research Analysis Corp., propose a program for "a strong conventional defense" at the outbreak of war and for restructuring of the tactical air force "for the defense of battlefield air space" and emphasizing ground support.

Troop Reduction Seen

They say the proposed measures would result in a reduction in troop levels of 22,000 men and mean savings in the annual budget of \$1.16 billion and in the balance of payments of \$45 million.

The most drastic proposal for improving the contribution to European defense proposes a reorganized army of eight full-strength, active divisions compared with the present 13 1/3. Thirteen divisions of various mixes of active and reserve troops would be available from seven to 90 days after national mobilization.

Six divisions of two brigades each would be deployed in Europe. Their troop strength would be the equivalent of four divisions now. There are 4 1/3 divisions now in the Seventh Army in Europe.

The remaining brigade of each of the six divisions would be stationed in the United States, ready to join its parent unit by air within seven days after mobilization, thus rounding out a full six-division force.

The authors also propose improving preparation for meeting a Soviet conventional attack through the following measures:

- Moving northward two divisions now in southern Germany to balance Soviet weight in the north German plain, which most experts consider the most likely axis of Russian attack.

- Raising the ratio of combat support troops through a series of measures, including more use of civilian resources.

- Repositioning supply lines and communications to run west to east through the Netherlands and Belgium rather than north to south, paralleling the East German frontier, as they do now.

- Insuring effective air support for ground forces and wholesale revision of Air Force tactical priorities and adjusting aircraft design in favor of ground support planes.

- Establishing a multinational logistics command in NATO.

While they accept the quantitative superiority of the Soviet and other Warsaw Pact forces arrayed against NATO's central front, the authors are not pessimistic.

"A forward non-nuclear defense of Western Europe is not only feasible but also well within the capability of the conventional forces that are currently available to NATO," they contend. The weaknesses lie not in forces levels and weapons but in deployments and mobilization procedures, they say.

Publication of the paper, "U.S. Force Structure in NATO: An Alternative," will bring into the open a debate over the positioning of American forces in Germany that has continued since the 1950's.

The origin of this military problem was political. When Germany

was divided into occupation zones in the closing months of World War II, the United States gave southern Germany, American forces have been stationed there ever since and under NATO, are charged with defending the Fulda Gap and the Hof Corridor, the main invasion route to Frankfurt and Nuremberg from the East.

As Soviet and Warsaw Pact abilities expanded, many officers in the Seventh Army and other NATO armies have urged that at least one U.S. corps shifted to the north German plain. Strategists say this would be well used to Frankfort and Nuremberg from the East.

Smith Party Expected to Win Despite Challenge in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 29 (Reuters).

Rhodesians will vote tomorrow in a general election that could prove the most important and most confusing contest for years.

The campaign for the 50 parliamentary seats at stake is a duel between Prime Minister Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front and the more moderate Rhodesian party, formed only 10 years ago, providing the Rhodesian Front with the tough fight it has had since coming to power in 1963.

The Rhodesian party would produce a common voter's roll both blacks and whites, with high franchise qualification, create 25 African seats in a man assembly, as opposed to Rhodesian Front's latest offer of 72-man seats in a 72-man assembly.

Despite this, the Rhodesian Front should be returned to power with a substantial majority of the white electorate of 83,000 if it fails to retain all of the seats it now holds in the 1963 assembly.

The election is important because it will provide a valuable insight into white attitudes a time when the country is facing considerable uncertainty about medical and external political developments.

Confusion has been created in the minds of voters by a lack of positive election issues, with two parties concentrating on attacking each other.

At the root of the uncertainty lies the deadlocked British Rhodesian constitutional dispute which began when Mr. Smith's white minority administration unilaterally declared the governing colony of South Rhodesia an independent nation in November 1965.

The "dispute" centers on political role the African majority should play in the life of the country. Britain now demands that Rhodesian blacks and whites should first reach agreement on their constitutional future before it comes to terms with the s-ministers.

In an attempt to resolve the impasse, Mr. Smith has held months of secret constitutional discussions with Bishop A. Muzorewa, leader of the

by TV Campaigns

New Faces of 1974 May Play Primary Role in Tennessee

By Christopher Lydon

BNAVILLE, Tenn., July 29.—One formula for Democratic recovery in the new South is to find a "new face" candidate, with access to new money, an tip over the old-machine crowd with a television blitz; no other media gimmick to carry primary; then ease to on—especially if the Republicans oblige by nominating a faint conservative—with a sign of friendly, usually pale, assent.

In 1970, Sen. Gaylord Nelson emerged in Florida; Gov. George Carter was elected in Ga.; Gov. Dale Bumpers won

House Panel Rebuffs Nixon Supporters

Continued from Page 1)

what would be the opposition theme.

a procedure parallel to that in the consideration of the article, Rep. William Ann-Dale, offered a revamped version of the abuse-of-power, first proposed Wednesday Rep. Harold Donohue, D-

The revised article begins sing the powers of the office of President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon, in view of his constitutional rights, has repeatedly engaged in conduct violating the constitutional rights of citizens, including the due and proper administration of justice and the acts of lawful inquiries, or racking the law-govern agencies of the executive branch and the purposes of these cities."

Support of McCloskey's second article had the support of Rep. Robert McCloskey of the second-ranking Republican on the committee, who voted for article one, Rep. McCloskey said:

realize there is no nice way to impeach a President of the United States. It seems to me really gets at the core of responsibility here. It directs attention to the President's constitutional obligations.

McCloskey has said that he is to offer an impeachment article citing Mr. Nixon's refusal to commit impeachment. Meanwhile, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Indiana met with the minority leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, to begin formal planning a possible impeachment trial. We feel we have no choice but to start preparations," Sen. Mansfield said before the meeting.

Nixon Meets Aides

On his first day back in Washington after a working vacation in San Clemente, Mr. Nixon discussed his possible impeachment with White House Chief Staff Gen. Alexander Haig and Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler.

Meanwhile, the White House was aware that Mr. Nixon was concerned that the full House would accept the Judiciary Committee's recommendation that he be impeached.

Residential spokesmen added they saw nothing in the tape which might force the Senate to resign.

The President also planned to be with his lawyers to argue tapes that the Senate Court ruled he must turn over to special prosecutor Leon Jaworski for the cover-up trials of former presidential aides.

District Judge John Sirica ordered that the first 20 of tapes be turned over by tomorrow.

Irry Indicts Personally

Continued from Page 1)

to which Mr. Jacobsen allegedly gave false answers were precisely phrased.

He also received today's statements from the grand jury, second one to be impaneled in Watergate investigation.

The indictment charged that Jacobsen, acting as a lobbyist for AMPL, paid Mr. Connally sums of \$5,000 each for legal services performed by him, with recommendations in official capacity concerning increase in the federal milk support level to be fixed by secretary of agriculture, announced on March 25, 1971.

A 57-year-old former senator reported that he had told investigators that Mr. Jacobsen coached him and they talked seeking reversal of an administration decision not to raise price supports. But Mr. Connally said his position always was in favor of raising the price. He said that he expected this view to other administration officials. He denied he was a leading force in President's ultimate decision to increase milk price supports.

in Arkansas. A similar process may be under way this year in the South Carolina governor's race, where Charles Eaveson, a Harvard football star in the 1950s and then a Wall Street investment banker, has propelled himself to a runoff for the Democratic nomination. The Republicans, meanwhile, have rejected retired Gen. William Westmoreland in favor of James Edwards, an old-guard state senator.

The Tennessee governor's race, in which 16 candidates are running for the two major-party endorsements, may yet fit the pattern. But Tennessee, which has seven Republicans in a 15-man congressional delegation, where Republicans practice "new face" politics more adeptly than the Democrats, is not the formula Southern state.

Ronald Baker Jr.'s triumph in 1966 as Tennessee's first Republican senator was followed by minor party victories in 1970. Winfield Dunn, a Baker ally, defeated liberal John Hooker, for governor. Gov. Dunn cannot succeed himself. Lamar Alexander, the emerging favorite for the Republican nomination, a lawyer with a choir-boy look, is cast in the moderate mold of Sen. Baker and Gov. Dunn.

Two young Democratic influencers have hired nationally known professionals to put saturation advertising on television. Yet in their own and other polls, they trail former Rep. Ray Blanton, an old-style rural politician from west Tennessee who lost much of the normally Democratic black and labor support when he ran against Sen. Baker in 1972.

The 12-man Democratic primary sounds less like a struggle for the party's soul than a scramble for a small plurality of the vote. Something between 40 and 65 percent of the primary vote is considered "undeclared."

The modern media politicos of two-party Tennessee has dissolved the old blocks that candidates might have built on; it has also done away with the issues—mainly race and money—that Tennessee politicians need to fight over.

There has been little polarization. Stan Smidgrass and Hindley Crockett, press secretary to former Gov. Buford Ellington, have split the old-line Democrats. Tom Wissman, a former state treasurer, and Jimmy Power, the retired mayor of Waverly, have helped divide the middle Tennessee progressives.

Not Much Flair

"There's not much flair and most of the people are natives," said Green Bay Mayor Tom Atkinson. Sixty-one per cent of the district voted for Mr. Nixon in 1972.

It is precisely the sort of setting according to polister Patrick Caddell, in which "new faces" media candidates have blossomed—a "soft" primary with a large quotient of apathetic undecided.

The Democratic "new faces" nominees are both from east Tennessee, young, lavish in their spending and inexperienced in government.

They are Franklin Haney, 34, the head of a real-estate development company, who said he will spend nearly \$1 million of his own money on the primary, and Jake Butcher, 38, an oil distributor and banker, whose manager emphasizes the candidate's personal qualities rather than his issues.

Mr. Butcher's slogan is: "The one choice, for change."

First Article's Phrasing 'Straddles' Nixon's Role, Yale Expert Argues

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—The first article of impeachment, which the House Judiciary Committee approved Saturday, is too vague and unsatisfactory in several strategic ways," a constitutional law expert said yesterday.

Charles Black, 70, of Yale Law School said the wording of the article "seems to me rather to straddle the question of Mr. Nixon's personal participation or express authorization of any of the particular acts named."

Mr. Black, who recently published what he called a handbook on impeachment, was interviewed on television.

He criticized this phrasing of the article: "The means used to implement this course of conduct or plan have included one or more of the following." Such language is "not a very clear way to charge," Mr. Black said.

He offered no prediction on the outcome of the Nixon case but said his "favorite impeachable offense" was "the use of the tax system for the purpose of harassing one's political enemies. I don't care whether it's criminal or not, but it's a flagrant abuse of power."

11 Episcopal Women Are Ordained as Priests

PHILADELPHIA, July 29 (AP)—Eleven women were ordained as Episcopal priests today, becoming the first of their sex to achieve that rank in the church's history.

At the Church of the Advocate, where the precedent-setting ceremony was held, boos broke out among 2,000 worshippers when four priests stepped forward to state their opposition to the ruling.

A controversy has been raging over the plans. Some high church officials have claimed that such an ordination would be in violation of church discipline and cool down.

"I'm a great believer in the power of reconciliation," he said. "If Christians are to be reconciled, they are missing the point of their own faith."

said the ordination could subject the women to suspension from the ministry, or trial and removal.

The retired bishops were joined today by the Right Rev. Antonio Ramos, the bishop of Costa Rica. Bishop Ramos did not participate in the actual ordination but joined the other bishops in a laying on of hands.

Paul Picard, 50, of Tallahassee, Fla., the son of one of the women who was ordained, was optimistic that the controversy would cool down.

"I'm a great believer in the power of reconciliation," he said. "If Christians are to be reconciled, they are missing the point of their own faith."

Rep. Lawrence Hogan, 50, of Maryland was severely damaged by his decision to vote for impeachment even though an early count showed mail running 1,150 to 750 in favor of the decision.

Rep. Hogan said the theme of the opposition is that he has turned his back on the President.

Poland, Romania Urge European Summit

VIENNA, July 29 (Reuters)—Poland and Romania called yesterday for intensified efforts to bring about a summit meeting at the end of the European Security Conference, which has started its summer recess.

A communiqué issued in Bucharest at the end of a two-day visit by Polish Premier Piotr Jaroslawski stressed East European hopes for the conference to establish a permanent body to insure continuity at the end of its work.

Undefeated Onondagas Cite 1794 Treaty

By Robert Jones

N.Y.

EDROW, N.Y., July 29.—The Onondaga Indians have never lost a war to the white man. For 180 years the tribe has lived on a 7,300-acre reservation next to that town in central New York's Finger Lake region, more or less at peace with themselves and with the non-Indians that surround them.

Although unconquered, they have not been spared the poverty and social ills of other Indians, but a treaty they signed with the United States in 1794 allowed them self-government, a right that the Western tribes lost after the 19th-century Plains wars.

Early last week exercising some of those powers, they evicted about 30 white people who had married into the tribe and had been living on the reservation.

Large groups of warriors smashed doors, vandalized several homes, cut telephone lines and threatened families containing white members. By the end of the week, all the non-Indians had

had

A Test Case

The action is already being viewed as a test case by some federal officials. If the evictions are successful, the officials say, they could mark the beginning of an effort by other tribes to rid their land of the white man and his influence.

New York law enforcement officials generally concede that the tribe was acting within its rights. Even if it was not, they say, there is little the state can do for the evicted people.

The Pickering Treaty, signed by the United States and the Onondagas in 1794, granted to the tribe the right to maintain its clan form of government, a system in which power rests with the eldest woman, or clan mother, of each of the 14 clans.

The clan mothers appoint a council of male chiefs to handle day-to-day business, but power remains with the women.

Although Congress, in 1948 and 1950, granted criminal and civil

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New Search for Dracula's Skeleton

By Malcolm W. Browne

SNAGOV ISLAND, Romania, July 29 (UPI).—Speculations have been raised that the headless skeleton of Dracula, long missing from his tomb here, may turn up next year in a fresh excavation beneath a floor of Snagov Chapel.

Such a development would be as interesting to readers of vampire fiction as to archeologists and historians. Perhaps the greatest beneficiary would be the Romanian government, for which Dracula, thanks to his attraction for foreign tourists, has come an important national asset.

The location of Dracula's bones would settle old controversy among concerned scholars regarding a somewhat obscure period of Romanian history during the Byzantine period.

Prince Vlad of Wallachia, who lived from 1431-1476, sometimes used the nickname Dracula, and his name stuck. His father's name was Dracul,

meaning dragon or devil, and Dracula means son of a dragon or devil.

But Dracula was also given a nickname by which he is much better known in Romania today—Vlad Tepe, meaning Vlad the Impaler. Sixteenth-century accounts describe him as having had scores of thousands of persons slaughtered, most by slow impalement on upright stakes. Even by contemporary Byzantine standards, he was considered an extraordinarily sadistic and blood-thirsty tyrant.

Dracula is supposed to have died at the age of 45 in one of his many battles with the Turks who carried off his head on a spike for public display in Constantinople. The rest of his body is believed to have been taken by Romanian Orthodox monks to their monastery here at Snagov, a wooded island about a mile long in a large lake 15 miles north of Bucharest.

He is believed to have been buried under a heavy stone slab set in the floor directly in front of the chapel altar, possibly so as to facilitate prayers for his exceptionally troubled spirit.

In 1931, Snagov Island was extensively excavated and many skeletons were found, some buried upright where they had been impaled, but in the grave supposedly belonging to Dracula, only ox bones and some very old Romanian artifacts were found.

Another unmarked grave near the door of the chapel contained human bones, some scraps of red silk clothing and some jewelry bearing the emblem of Dracula, all of which were taken to the Bucharest Historical Museum, from which they mysteriously disappeared. One theory is that the body was disturbed by Dracula's enemies at one time and moved from the altar to the second grave. The disappearance of the bones and ornaments from the museum has not been explained.

The latest theory was described by Sebastian Buchiu, 37, a theological student who, with two monks, lives on Snagov Island.

"The new thinking," he said, "is that Vlad Tepe is really still down there, but deeper than they dug before. The grave at the top with the animal bones may have been intended to divert and discourage grave robbers from the real grave, which perhaps lies just under it. That principle was used to conceal some of the tombs in Egypt, too."

"We understand that the government intends to initiate a major archaeological search here next year, and then perhaps we shall know."

In summer, the Snagov Lake area is a popular resort, but the island is a lonely site. There is still folklore about a sunken church under the lake, and the rising of Dracula's ghost from its murky depths.

Associated Press



15th-century portrait of Dracula.

Obituaries

Erich Kaestner, 75, German Writer

MUNICH, July 29 (UPI).—Erich Kaestner, 75, satirist, social critic and detective, whose "Smil and the Detectives" was translated into 27 languages, died early today in a Munich hospital.

Mr. Kaestner won world fame with his children's tale about his boy Emlil, who on his first trip to a big city traps a thief with the help of new friends. The book came out in 1930, illustrated by cartoonist Walter Trier. It was produced on the stage and was filmed the following year.

A liberal humanist, Mr. Kaestner attacked and exposed the Nazi movement in the early 1930s.

'Politically Unreliable'—Branded "undesirable" and "politically unreliable" by the Nazi authorities, Mr. Kaestner stood in the crowd on May 10, 1933, and witnessed the burning of his books.

Time and again the Nazis tried to enlist Mr. Kaestner for

his services. After the war, Mr. Kaestner settled in Munich, where he served as an editor of the Neue Zeitung, which had been licensed by the American military government and founded a magazine for young people.

Brig. Gen. Ray A. Dunn

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI).—Retired Brig. Gen. Ray A. Dunn, 80, a pioneer in aviation and veteran of both world wars, died Saturday in McLean, Va.

During World War II, Gen. Dunn organized the 8th Provisional Troop Carrier Command in England in 1942 and later commanded troop carrier units in the invasions of North Africa and Sicily, in the Italian campaign and in the Pacific.

Dr. Alexander F. Tur

MOSCOW, July 29 (UPI).—Dr. Alexander F. Tur, 79, head of the Leningrad Pediatric Institute, died Wednesday, according to Saturday's Leningradskaya Pravda, which reached here today.

A member of the Academy of Medical Sciences, Dr. Tur attended numerous pediatric congresses abroad and was the author and editor of many works on his specialty.

Ernest Milton

LONDON, July 29 (UPI).—Ernest Milton, 84, whose stage characterization in Shakespearean and other serious drama made him one of the world's leading actors in the 1920s and 1930s, has died, associates announced.

Mr. Milton, a native of San Francisco, made his New York debut in 1913 and joined London's Old Vic company after World War I, playing Hamlet and Shylock.

"I think the post mortem tomorrow will probably show that he died as a result of choking on a sandwich while lying in bed," Dr. Anthony Greenburg said at news conference.

"But he added that she was a very big lady" and a heart attack as possible.

Miss Elliott was 5 feet 5 inches tall and weighed 238 pounds.

The body of Miss Elliott was recovered by her English secretary, Dot MacLeod, 23, who sent to the singer's Mayfair apartment when she did not answer a telephone call.

Miss Elliott was in bed. Her television set was on. A bottle of wine and a ham sandwich were on a bedside table.

She had been appearing at the London Palladium and was due to start a tour of Britain.

"Monday, Monday"

"Mama" Cass was the most famous member of "The Manas and the Papas," which soared to fame with the hits "Monday, Monday" and "California Dreamin'." The other members were Michelle Gilman, John Phillips and Dennis Doherty.

When the singing group broke up in 1968, Miss Elliot launched a career as a solo singer, appearing first at Caesar's Palace in Las Vegas at a reported salary of \$6,000 a week. She became a familiar figure on television variety shows and specials singing modern blues melodies and metamorphosing about her bulk.

She once remarked about her weight: "I didn't develop a sense of humor as a defense for being heavy. I've always had a weight problem. I simply learned that's the way I am and so I live with it."

She was born Cassandra Elliott

Baltimore and grew up in Virginia and Maryland. At 19 she went to New York to try for a career, working in a few small parts and getting a role in touring company of "Music Man."

38 Filipinos Arrested

MANILA, July 29 (AP).—Intelligence agents have arrested 38 local Communist party officials on charges of trying to overthrow the government, the Philippine News Agency reported.

Bayer reports



Claudia, 9 years old, must be able to enjoy clean water in the future.

Progress in Facts and Figures

Error Leads To Killing of 80,000 Calves

BRUSSELS, July 29 (UPI).—An American firm said today that one of its branches committed a "shipping error" that has led to the slaughter of thousands of calves in Italy, the Netherlands and France.

At least 50,000 Italian calves, 30,000 Dutch calves and an unknown number in France have been destroyed since it was discovered that they were accidentally fed a Dutch-made artificial milk containing mercury.

"It is correct that due to a shipping error our British company sent the ingredient (containing mercury) to our company in the Netherlands," Arthur Shore, public relations director for CPC Europe, formerly Corn Products Corp., said.

A Dutch firm, Trouw and Co., has said it supplied the poisoned milk powder using an ingredient supplied by CPC-UK, the British branch of CPC, through CPC-SAS van Gent in the Netherlands.

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Progress to Bayer means

both solution of today's tasks and preparation for tomorrow's challenges. We fight disease in all parts of the world, help to increase agricultural production and to protect harvests. Our chemical products further new concepts in automotive manufacturing, in furniture design and architecture. Paints and fibers embellish our homes. All these activities are for the benefit of today and for the future of all our children.

operating costs and we invested DM 600 million in the conservation of the environment. For research and development our Company allocated DM 2.8 billion during the same period.

These investments are for the benefit of today and for the future of all our children.

Claudia, nine years old, from Cologne, Germany must be able to enjoy the pleasures of clean water in her future. Obviously, we cannot restore a completely unspoiled nature to her, but we can and are actively con-

tributing to make her tomorrow a cleaner and healthier one.

Major tasks change from generation to generation, and today we must also solve the problems inherited from the hectic industrial development of the past. This is the prime objective of Bayer's 143,400 staff members active in five continents.

Only a structurally sound company can hope to surmount the demands of today's industrialized society. Our earnings ensure a progressive development and this helps to secure the jobs of our employees.

1973 in Brief

- Total investment in the fields of "Bayer World" amounted to DM 1.2 billion (e.g. for increased productive capacity, a more extensive product range and a strengthening of our world-wide competitive edge).
- Funds for research and development were increased by 11% over the previous year. "Bayer World" accounted for DM 606 million and Bayer AG for DM 413 million. Products resulting from Bayer's research during the past years contributed greatly to the Company's overall success.
- Profit after tax increased by 20% reaching DM 399 million for Bayer AG. "Bayer World" achieved a 20% improvement for a total of DM 565 million.
- A total of DM 196 million were transferred to the reserves, of these DM 93 million were allocated by Bayer AG. These reserves help to reinforce the Company's future.

The Annual General Meeting, held on July 3, 1974 voted a dividend of DM 6.00 per share (par value DM 50.00) for 1973.

With this decision the dividend again reached the level of 1971.

Raw material and energy supply problems create new challenges. Our Company's corporate strength enables us to face future developments with confidence.

Already, our performance during the first few months of 1974 has justified our positive assessment.

Financial Statements of Bayer AG and Consolidated Financial Statements of "Bayer World" (extracts expressed in DM million)

Balance Sheets as at 31st December 1973

Assets	Bayer AG	Bayer World	Liabilities	Bayer AG	Bayer World
Tangible fixed assets	3,131	6,711	Capital stock	1,910	1,910
Investments in affiliated companies	2,056	759	Reserves, special items having partly the character or reserves	2,260	2,353
Other financial assets	135	265	Profits received from consolidated companies, earned prior to 1973		
Inventories	1,083	3,225	Minority interest		
Receivables for goods sold and services rendered	1,249	2,530	Provisions for pensions	579	884
Other items	252	386	Other provisions	254	647
Liquid assets	717	1,297	Convertible debentures	591	887
Balance of consolidation	—	324	Other long-term liabilities	1,329	3,525
			Other liabilities	1,294	4,100
			Balance-sheet profit	306	265
	8,623	15,510		8,623	15,510

Profit and Loss Accounts for 1973

Sales	Bayer AG	Bayer World
Materials and other expenses not shown separately	7,793	14,663
	4,194	7,896
	3,599	6,767
	379	355
	3,978	7,122
	2,149	4,102
	769	1,168
	187	544
	474	742
	399	566
Income from affiliated companies and other earnings		
Personnel costs, including pensions		
Depreciation		
Interest expenses		
Taxes on income and property		
Year's net earnings		
Allocations to reserves		
Bayer AG	93	93
Consolidated companies	—	103
Minority interest in		



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Woman Satchmo Left Behind

By Leonard Feather

NICE—What was long known unofficially to everyone is now a State Department-authenticated fact: Lucille Armstrong is a messenger of goodwill, even as her Satchmo was himself.

She is spending the rest of July and half of August on a State Department-sponsored tour. Following a week as guest of honor at the Nice Jazz Festival, she has set off for Bucharest, Prague, Budapest and Warsaw.

"I'm even busier now than I was when Louis was alive," she says. "This tour is unusual, because the State Department told me I could go wherever in the world I wanted, and without any specific duties or assignments. As soon as it's known that I'm coming to some city, all kinds of things just seem to start happening."

"I chose these Eastern European countries because the interest in Louis is particularly strong there and I still receive a tremendous amount of mail."

That Mrs. Satch is much more

than a professional widow became immediately evident on the New York-Nice plane, when she passed down the aisle offering cheerful conversation and champagne to the musicians. An attractive, chubby, articulate woman, she has a natural capacity for making friends.

Why, as the very wealthy widow of Louis Armstrong, has she not taken the easy way out—into retirement?

"I could never sit back and do nothing."

"People ask me whether I'm not fed up with being involved in the world of jazz after almost 30 years with Louis listening to it every night. They don't realize that I was a jazz nut before I met him. In fact, I was a Louis Armstrong fan, never dreaming that I would meet and eventually marry him. I've always loved music."

In the Background

During the years when Armstrong was the worker, his wife was a careful observer in the background, perceiving his universal impact, the exchange of warmth and love between him and his audiences. (As far back as 1932, 10 years before their marriage and long before there was a Voice of America to foster interest in U.S. cultural affairs, Armstrong was on his first triumphant overseas tour.)

Asked whether she had observed that the antagonisms between various jazz factions now seemed to have disappeared, Lucille Armstrong said: "I don't think there were any real antagonisms, at least not on Louis's part. He simply didn't want to change his style. When people thought there was a war between him and the beboppers, Pops and Dizzy Gillespie actually were the closest of friends."

To me, Louis, with his love of the art and all its masters, was like a Beethoven, a Bach, a Liszt. His theories and methods of interpretation are going to be taught more and more in schools as part of music appreciation classes. After all, where would anyone be in jazz but for Pops's influence? Everyone began playing a Louis type of thing before they got into their own bag."

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MUSIC IN TRIESTE

An Austrian Legacy: Operettas

By William Weaver

TRIESTE (I.M.T.)—In Trieste you are constantly reminded that this border town was under Austrian domination until the end of World War I.

The Austrians left some welcome traditions behind, and one of these is surely reflected in the local love of music. Trieste has a handsome opera house, the Teatro Verdi, with an unusually long and varied season. In the summer, when the Verdi is closed, its orchestra and chorus move to the air-conditioned, spacious Politeama Rossetti, where the Verdi's management and the city's tourist board present a festival of operetta. Again, the popularity of operetta in Trieste is probably a leftover from Austro-Hungarian days; this is the only city in Italy where the works of Lehár and Kalman, Strauss and Stokowski are given annually, and given well.

Italian Work

The festival also includes Italian operetta such as Giuseppe Piccini's "Le donne perdute," which opened last Friday. First performed in 1828, this opera had had an uneven history. After a triumphant success, it was made into a film, but then the puritan morality of Fascist days caused it to be virtually banned. Not that the story is immoral. Dorotica, the naive heroine, wants to become a "lost woman," because she thinks this means living well and having fun. Though she

goes to Rome and actually becomes a singer, she retains her innocence and her naivete, and also gets her strayed fiancé back again in the end.

The Revival

Piccini's music is sweet and professional, if not often memorable. Trieste has given it, however, a memorable revival. Daniela Meneghini Massuccato (who this year sang Susanna in Mozart's "Figaro" at La Scala) is a wistful, witty Doretta, with tenor Ugo Benelli—another familiar artist from the opera house—as her feeble but penitent young man. The young comic actor Sandro Massimini, as Calleto, a tutor who becomes a variety artist, really carries—or steals—the show. His simple-minded, yet inventive clowning is in perfect keeping with the designers' careful reconstruction of a past era. Sebastiano Soldati designed the costumes, colorful, and Pasquale Grossi was responsible for the many sets (his blue drawing room for a "grande cocotte" is a masterpiece). Gino Landi created the choreography and staged the work with irresistible brio. Francesco Maria Martini conducted the opera house orchestra, which played at its vigorous best.

Also in the current Politeama repertory is Senzani's classic "White Horse Inn." Again Massimini turns in a fine comic performance, matched by another experienced Italian comedian, Elio Pandolfi. Later in the summer a revival of Kalman's "Countess Mariza" will complete this well-managed, thoroughly delightful festival.

lection of British silver in the town does not have such an

Even more telling, however, was the low price of a major sculptural group in the sale, a fighting scene dated 1831. "It staggers me" said Shirley Bury, "because it is incredibly early for a free standing sculptural group with no functional purpose. I regard statuary silver as a Victorian phenomenon not a Regency phenomenon." The group (weighing 350 ounces) carries the signature of Robert Gerrard.

It illustrates, according to the inscription on the base, a "Combat Between Balfour of Burley and Sergeant Bothwell, illustrating Scott's tale, was sold at Christie's for £3,600—to the same firm of silver dealers that made the work in 1831.

Sculptural group of Balfour and Bothwell illustrating Scott's tale, was sold at Christie's for £3,600—to the same firm of silver dealers that made the work in 1831.

Christie's, which was nearly half the pre-sale estimate.

Pieces of museum calibre fared poorly. A Victorian candelabrum weighing 181 ounces by Elkington and Co., Birmingham, made in 1854, was bought for £500 by A and B. Bloomfield of New Bond Street. The central shaft carved as a vine tendril stem was a remarkable example of naturalistic carving perfectly illustrated by the candelabrum. While it had undergone some damage, now invisible however, it is still a high-quality piece. The Victoria and Albert Museum, which has the best and most comprehensive col-

leading authority on Victorian silver. The Elkington electrolytic technique allowed them to reproduce any real object from a mouse to a dead leaf once it has been coated with plumbago—a lead mixture. The influence of various electrolytes on the modelists working for the firm led to the hypernaturalistic style of carving perfectly illustrated by the candelabrum. While it had undergone some damage, now invisible however, it is still a high-quality piece. The Victoria and Albert Museum, which has the best and most comprehensive col-

Around the London Galleries

A Tribute to Ben Nicholson, Crane Kalman Gallery, 178 Brompton Road, London, SW3, to Aug. 10.

Ben Nicholson, "the man who has redrawn the map of English painting," as John Russell rightly remarked, was 80 in April.

As a birthday tribute, his friend András Kalman has mounted a beautiful retrospective of two dozen works, mostly oils, ranging from a famous unorthodox still life of "Flowers" of 1922 to the wonderfully evocative abstract "Lago Maggiore" of 1959.

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Gouaches, Watercolors, Drawings, Marjorie Parr, Gallery, 285 King's Road, Chelsea, London, SW3, to Aug. 31.

Ten British and two French

painters are represented in this major show. The School of Paris is highlighted by two still lifes by Hayden and a pen-drawn landscape by Léger; Elisabeth Frink with sculpture as well as lithographs and drawings; Koen Eichens by line drawings and Moore, Sutherland, William Roberts, Ben Nicholson, Nolan, Anne Redpath, Piper and Picasso, all by typical drawings and graphics.

**

Patricia McAllister, Alwin Gallery, 9/10 Grafton Street, London, WI, to Aug. 16.

Under the title "Perennial as the Grass," the sculptor presents a new series of bronzes chiefly concerned with the female face and form. An especially interesting new series is that in which girl with a hand mirror is represented not as a double but as a triple image.

**

Colin Thoms, Drian Galleries, 5/7 Porchester Place, London, W2, to Aug. 18.

In semi-abstract terms, and using a large range of subdued and misty colors, Colin Thoms, who is past president of the Society of Scottish Artists, brings forth a number of whimsical ideas in this, his first London one-man show.

**

Prints, Drawings and Sculpture, Swiss Cottage Library, Swiss Cottage, London, NW3.

A group of young local artists show an anthology of their recent work in the main course of the Swiss Cottage Library. They include the text and collage illustrations to Alan Watt's "Taboo Against Knowing Who You Are" by John Phillips; geometrical etchings and aqua-

**

Johnny Dewe-Matthews, National Portrait Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London, WC2, to Sept. 1.

Dewe-Matthews, who previously worked as an architect in New York and a painter in Mexico,

**

John Dewe-Matthews, National

Pakistan Sets Up National Board To Control Films

<p

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1974

FINANCE

per cent
utput Drops
5% in June,
Japanese Say

inventories Mount
Distress Levels

KYO, July 29 (AP-DJ)—Japan's industrial production fell as inventories mounted distress levels during the first half of June, indicating that country's economy continued outward course last month.

Initial figures released the weekend by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) put Japan's manufacturing production index for June at 128.6, down 1 per cent from May and down 1 per cent from a year earlier. Decline from the preceding period was the third steepest on record.

The industrial shipments index slipped 1.5 per cent from May, up 7.1 per cent in June. It was the highest since the "dollar shock" of 1971 when the U.S. government severed the dollar's link with gold.

Indexes are based on 1970.

100 and all are seasonally adjusted.

In some countries, rising inventories are considered a positive economic indicator. In Japan, however, where the so-called life-and-death system makes it difficult, companies are generally reluctant to cut production, even when demand weakens. Thus, troughs in the business cycle are almost always characterized by large inventory accumulations.

Vehicle Exports Rise

In related economic news, a Japanese group reported today that an's motor vehicle exports totalled 1.26 million units in the first six months of this year, up 18.8 per cent from the preceding half and up 35.2 per cent in a year earlier.

The Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said that exports in the first half of the year were valued at \$2.95 billion, including \$202.03 million parts, up 31.3 per cent from the preceding half-year and up 20 per cent from a year earlier.

Exports to Southeast Asia totalled 147,976 units in the first year, up 46.7 per cent. Sales Europe, at 155,442 units, were up 27.2 per cent. North America sales were up 42.3 per cent. Exports to Africa gained 33.3 per cent.

**Gold Price Soars
.50 an Ounce;
Dollar Is Steady**

LONDON, July 29 (AP-DJ)—Gold prices soared \$8.50 an ounce yesterday, but the gain failed to have much unsettling impact on the value of the dollar.

The dollar was fixed in the afternoon at \$1.50 an ounce, up from \$1.49 in the morning and \$1.48 yesterday. Some observers attributed the gain to the House Judiciary Committee's decision to recommend impeachment of President Nixon, but insiders attributed the gain to purchases of a large buyer followed by professional buying.

The foreign exchange market rallied against major currencies as a further reaction to the announcement that the U.S. trade deficit had narrowed to \$25.8 billion from \$77.63 million in June.

The dollar held steady at 2.56 Swiss francs compared to 2.56 on Friday and 2.48 Swiss francs compared to 2.48.

Swiss Open Bond Market to Aliens

GENEVA, July 29 (Reuters)—It issues by foreign borrowers admitted in Swiss francs will be permitted as of Sept. 1. A maximum 200 million Swiss francs (about \$70 million) September and October, a National Bank circular said today.

State placements will also be permitted, but the total amount of these placements will be restricted to 75 per cent of the quarterly total during the previous three quarters.

The previous restrictions, applying only 35 per cent of state placements, could be lifted abroad while the other 65 per cent had to be placed in Switzerland, have now been abolished in respect of new issues.

State exports in the form of capital exports will also be allowed during the third quarter this year at one-quarter of the 1973

measures which effectively restricted exports in May.

Capital exports following the difficulties on the domestic market.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

VW in Talks With Iran

Volkswagenwerk says it is in the early stages of discussions with Iran over "common interests in the automobile construction sector." A VW spokesman says "talks have been going on for about two months with the 'responsible parties' in Iran." But it was not specified if they were commercial or state bodies. He declined to say whether the talks involved the production or assembly of cars or of engines in Iran. Any proposed project is not seen as a substitute for a plant in the United States, over which a decision is expected in the autumn. Nor is VW's recent deferment of plans to build a car assembly plant in Romania linked with the Iran talks, he adds.

In related news, the company reports that its stocks of cars in the United States, which account for 30 per cent of VW's sales, are 25 to 30 per cent higher than is normal for this time of year. The figure corresponds to the 26 per cent decline from a year earlier.

Decline from the preceding period was the third steepest on record.

The industrial shipments index slipped 1.5 per cent from May and down 1 per cent from a year earlier.

The inventory index for June at 128.6, down 1 per cent from May and down 1 per cent from a year earlier.

The inventory-to-sales ratio is at 117.8, up 7.1 per cent in May. It was the highest since the "dollar shock" of 1971 when the U.S. government severed the dollar's link with gold.

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In some countries, rising inventories are considered a positive economic indicator. In Japan, however, where the so-called life-and-death system makes it difficult, companies are generally reluctant to cut production, even when demand weakens. Thus, troughs in the business cycle are almost always characterized by large inventory accumulations.

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Capital exports following the difficulties on the domestic market.

U.S. Drought Hits Corn Belt; Prices Climb

Soybean Prices Double Over Last Month

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP-DJ)—

Severe drought has damaged large parts of the U.S. corn belt, compounding the harm from spring floods and diminishing the prospect of a bumper crop.

Feed crops are burned up, leaving feed-grain haulers in the corn belt with little to be lucky to get 25 per cent of last year's grain sorghum crop. This is the driest spell we've had in 20 years.

Before the rains came, the Agriculture Department spoke optimistically of a record 6.7 billion bushel corn crop. Thursday, the department said now it expects 5.5 billion to 6.2 billion bushels.

But interviews with farm managers, agronomists, users and crop observers indicated the situation has deteriorated so much in the past two weeks that output may fall below last year's 5.6 billion bushels. At best, they said, the crop will come in at just under six billion bushels.

That spells trouble because corn is the most important feed ingredient in producing beef, pork, poultry, eggs and milk. Government economists were counting on a bumper crop this year to end sharply rising food costs.

But now retail food prices may approach the record levels of last summer, economists said.

Corn prices at Chicago are already at record levels and traders and corn users believe that \$4-a-bushel corn is likely before long and \$4.5-a-bushel corn is not out of the question. Corn futures on the Chicago Board of Trade have been moving up the daily 10-cent-a-bushel limit because of deteriorating crop conditions.

As corn prices have climbed, so have prices of other feeds. Soybean meal, for instance, which was selling in Illinois for about \$83 a ton as recently as a month ago, has more than doubled.

Livestock producers normally could have counted on large supplies of corn left over from earlier crops to help ease their plight. But because of heavy export demand and large numbers of livestock on feed, the Agriculture Department predicts a carry-over of only about 425 million bushels at Sept. 30, when the new crop officially comes in; that would be the smallest carry-over in 26 years.

It makes you feel like a fool," said one high-level government economist the other day. "Our analyses and forecasts were based on numbers that were barking wrong."

George Jasi, the widely respected long-time head of the Commerce Department's bureau of economic analysis, which compiles the figures, is as unhappy as anyone with the magnitude of the revisions. But he said in a recent interview that only one of the revisions—that for inventories—had any great significance for government policy or economic wrong."

He called the inventory revisions—a huge increase over the earlier figures—"embarrassing." He said it "underscores that the economy is substantially weaker than we had thought before."

The increase in total business inventories in the fourth quarter of last year is now shown to have

Prices on Big Board Fall Sharply

Bank Rate Rise

By Fed Rumored

\$1.65 a share from \$2.75 a year earlier.

Sears Roebuck fell 2 3/8 to 71 5/8. Barroil's magazine reported some negative aspects concerning the company's business outlook.

The American Stock Exchange index slipped 0.97 to 79.13.

Giant Yellowknife Mines was most active, rising 1 1/3 on volume of 42,600.

On the over-the-counter market, the industrial average on the NASDAQ index fell by 7.15.

Bond prices closed sharply lower—extending Friday's rapid decline—although prices recovered slightly in late trading.

Dealers said faint, heavy buying was prompted by concern over a possible increase of Missouri Portland but said Cargill must hold Missouri Portland shares separately until anti-trust questions are fully resolved.

General Motors fell 1 1/4 to 43 1/4. After the market closing Friday, the company reported that second-quarter net fell to

Economists Upset by U.S. Data Revisions

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 29 (NYT).

Economists in and out of the government are expressing concern, even dismay, at the huge size of the revisions in the nation's basic accounts published by the Commerce Department earlier this month.

"It makes you feel like a fool," said one high-level government economist the other day. "Our analyses and forecasts were based on numbers that were barking wrong."

Both the preliminary and revised figures show a sharp drop in inventory accumulation in the first quarter of this year from the last quarter of 1973—a drop that helped produce the decline in the gross national product last winter.

But the revised figures show that inventory building in the first quarter was still large by normal standards—\$16.3 billion instead of the previously reported \$5.5 billion.

The 1974 second quarter figure was also high at \$11.1 billion.

On the income side of the accounts, the biggest revision in percentage terms was that for farms, which is compiled by the Agriculture Department and forwarded to Mr. Jasi's statisticians. Farm income in 1973 now turns out to have been \$38.5 billion

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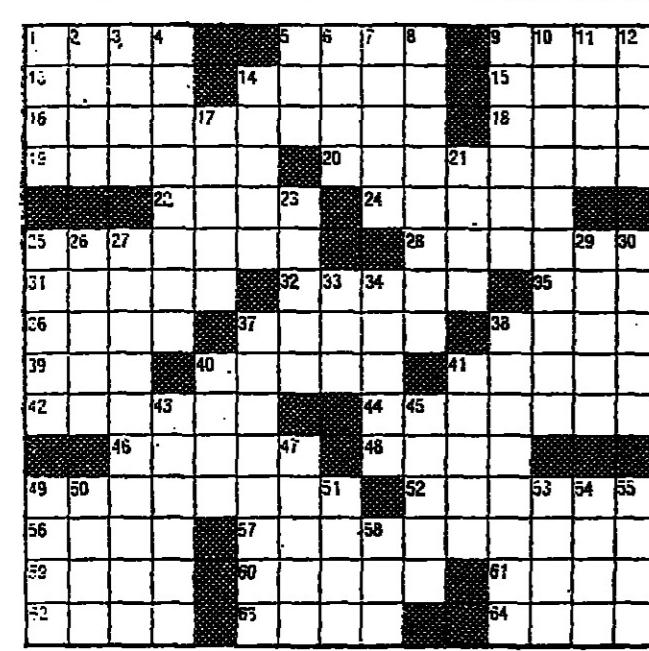
New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued on next page)

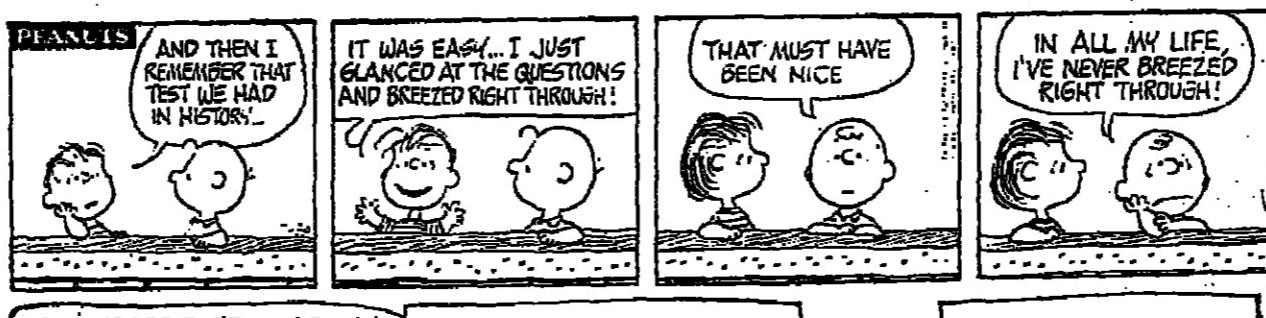
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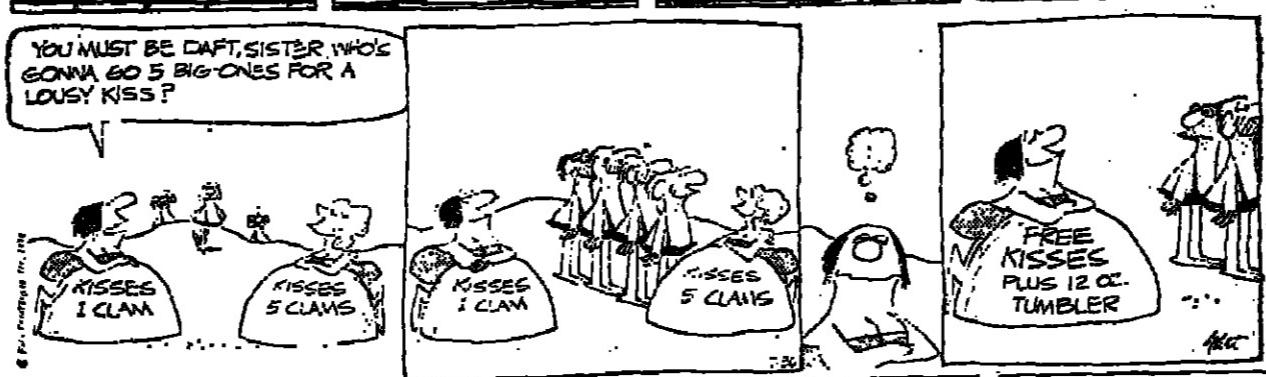
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- 18 Swiss river
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- 20 In the black again
- 22 Where Ogden is
- 24 Housetops
- 25 Writer of spy thrillers
- 26 Result
- 31 Winged
- 32 Informal wear
- 35 Card
- 36 Ballpoints
- 37 Raced
- 38 Goddess of hope
- 39 Sturm — drang
- 40 Disconcerted
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- 42 Workweek highlight
- 44 Spiny anteater
- 46 Alabama city
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- 52 Paper hankie
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- 57 Half-barrel quantities
- 59 Center
- 60 Hebrew prophet
- 61 "What's — for me?"
- 62 Some bills
- 63 Audition
- 64 Bird call
- 68 Workweek highlight
- 70 Like some diamonds
- 71 Farm measure
- 72 Quaker word
- 74 Weather forecast
- 75 Bizarre
- 76 The most
- 77 Where Mecca is
- 78 Receive eagerly
- 79 Form of Hesha
- 80 Place to buy peniche
- 81 Arctic, for one
- 82 Seed coat
- 83 Before
- 84 Mosquito punch
- 85 Knockout punch
- 86 Peable grape
- 87 Season
- 88 Install in office
- 89 Byzantine
- 90 Church icons
- 91 Dove shelters
- 92 Oranges'
- 93 Limber
- 94 Filled Tortilla
- 95 Take — oneself
- 96 Lamb
- 97 Chinese: Prefix
- 98 Single thing
- 99 This: Sp.
- 100 Family member



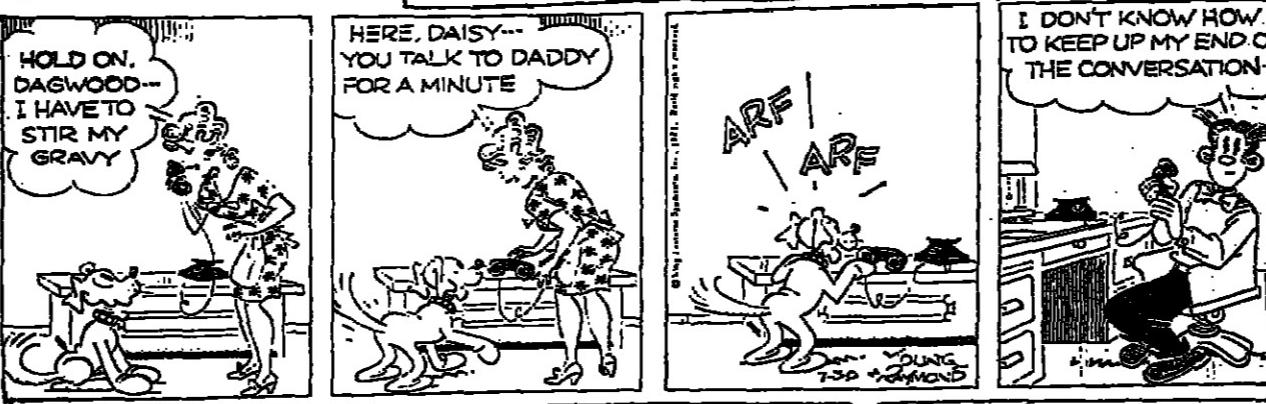
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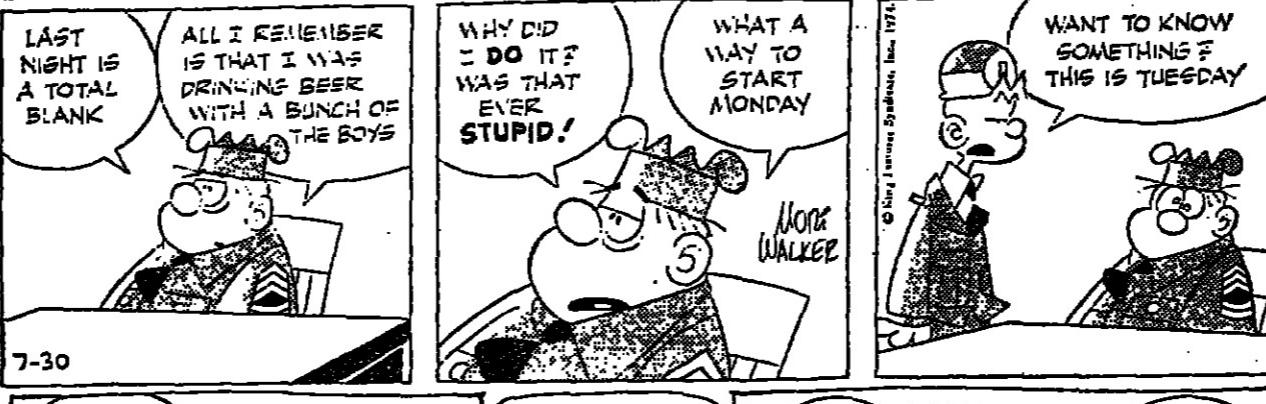
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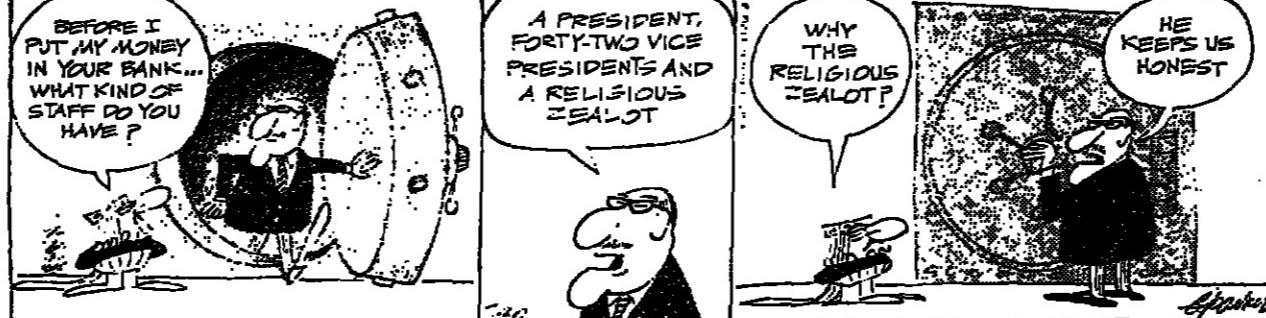
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BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD



BUZ SAWYER



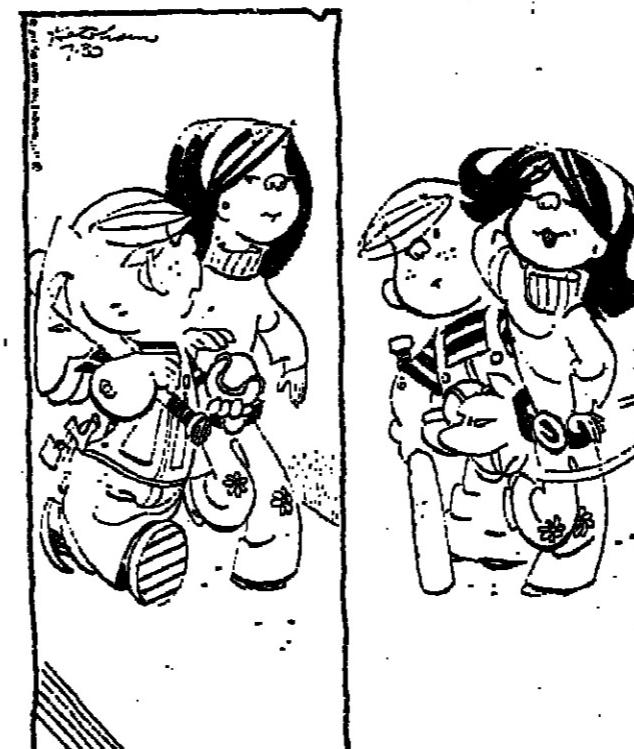
REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game
by HENRY ARNOLD and ROALD

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GUNEB
YILIC
FRYTAC
TYLLAF

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Find the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: COCOA KNACK DIMITY UNRULY

Answer: What the beer's girl friend was — A KNOCKOUT

BOOKS

A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE ITALIAN AMERICANS

Edited by Wayne Moquin with Charles Van Doren. Consulting editor: Francis J. Ianni. Praeger. Publisher: 443 pp. \$15.

Reviewed by Fred Ferretti

Amadeo Obici's corporate empire?

This "Documentary History of the Italian Americans" admirably fills these many gaps and, simply as a utilitarian primary source of little-known history told through the words of those who made and recorded it, it is most valuable. But the book's ultimate value transcends this. Its unobtrusively tight written introductions to the sections and selections, an by what they selected, the editor tell us exactly how it was, and to be an Italian in America.

It explains how most Italian Americans, individually and collectively, were forced by Anglo-social attitudes fostered by irascible jingoistic periodical newspaper writings to become defensive about their origins; and why it is that Italian-Americans who acquire instantaneous followings, it seems, when they begin shooting.

To be in the Italian immigration wave, the editors show us was to be fair game for predators, to be exploited, sold into servitude on railroad work gangs, corralled like animals, enslaved. In 1905 the Southern cotton growers cautioned that Italian pickers were "destined to threaten the conceded supremacy of the Negro in his oldest American land." In 1901 Rep. Henry Cabot Lodge thought that it was nice for 11 Italians to be lynched by a New Orleans mob but after all "the mob acted on the belief that these men were guilty of the crime" of killing city police chief.

I knew virtually nothing about Italian history except that in my pre-teens, there was this fellow Mussolini who must have been something special for my grandfather to collect: all those medallions about, and there was, evidently, no inclination on the part of my parents to see that I was exposed to anything except American history. As for Italian-American history, well, it simply didn't exist and there was no inclination on the part of the schools to see that I, or for that matter any of my contemporaries, be exposed to it. There was no place in the MetLife Fot of Italian stories, the editors of this multifaceted book tell us.

Oh, there was Columbus all right, and Vespucci, and La Guardia, Fermi, Mother Cabrini, Giannini's Bank of America, and Vito Marcantonio, but we're told that John Cabot was Giovanni Caboto of Genoa, or about the Waldenses from Piedmont, who fled to New Amsterdam in the mid-17th century, or the Italians in 1610 Jamestown, or the creation by Italians of experimental agricultural enclaves in New Jersey, North Carolina, Mississippi, California and Arkansas? Or that Furio di Tonti founded what is Illinois in the 1680s and that Enrico Kino rotted much of the Southwest at the same time? Or of the role of Filippo Mazzei of Virginia in the War of Independence? Or that the Planteers everybody ate were from

Solution to Previous Puzzle

LAIR	APOSTOL	GRUM
IDLE	MALTA	BARRE
MAIN	INSTREAM	SKIN
AGATES	SNUIT	SESS
SEIDER	CLIFFE	
DEFAVE	MURKIN	
WALDE	NEARLY	
ALIMENTARY	GANAN	
GRAIVE	NEARST	
EMISHAY	BADMAN	
ROODEO	VERNON	
ABIC	SALT	LACURIA
SALT	SEAMETTLES	
GRUIT	TRIBES	ALAS
BUZZ	SOLOS	ROUTE

Fred Ferretti is on The New York Times staff.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South had a difficult bid from the American Contract Bridge League's summer nationals, when East opened the bidding with three hearts. A take-out double was a possibility, though not ideal. He took the aggressive course of bidding three no-trump, a bid that is roughly equivalent to a strong no-trump opening.

North then showed strength with a cue bid of four hearts, inviting South to bid a suit. This presented South with a further problem, although it might not seem so to the average player. The routine bid of five diamonds would have succeeded, but the cue-bid could have been based on a two-suiter in the black suits. South therefore made the expert bid of four spades: his failure-to-double three hearts made it unlikely that he held four spades, so North could not be misled.

The bidding then proceeded naturally to six diamonds. North bid his club suit, South showed diamonds, and North raised. The opening lead, predictably, was a heart, which was ruffed in the dummy. South had a considerable variety of playing plans open to him, but he kept most options open by leading a spade to the king. When this won the trick, he had to decide between two unlikely possibilities: that East had opened pre-emptively with two aces, or that West had made a brilliant dummy play holding the spade ace. The latter was most unlikely since South had bid spades: if West had held five or six spades headed by the ace he would no doubt have tried to give his partner a spade ruff.

So South continued with the spade queen, removing East's ace and leaving the heart three.

NORTH (D)

♦ J32

♥ ♦ ♣ ♠

♦ KQ42

♦ A9755

♦ A10

♦ K53

♦ Q36

♦ 10

♦ Q1

♦ K4

♦ Q66

♦ 10

♦ K5

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

North East South West

Pace Pace Pace Pace

4 ♦ 4 ♦ 4 ♦ 4 ♦

5 ♦ 5 ♦ 5 ♦ 5 ♦

6 ♦ 6 ♦ 6 ♦ 6 ♦

West led the heart three.

مكتبة من الأصل

